

and the Unity Football Clubs, both of this town.

All interested in the game are invited to witness this contest, as it is sure to be very interesting.

We also hope the D. No. 1 will appear against the other Clubs for the season.
—Com.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Dec. 13th.—Another collapse in the shipping industry is announced at Cardiff. The Stella Shipping Company has come to grief and its capital of £300,000 has been wiped out. The loss is attributed by the management of the Stellas Shipping Company to the present oppressive taxation and the extraordinary depression of the shipping industry.

London, Dec. 13th.—Strong resentment has been expressed at the action of the Govt. of South Africa in appointing a naturalized German, Karl Spithaus, as the South African Trade Commissioner for North and West Europe, according to a cable from Reuter's Cape town correspondent.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 13th.—Wireless warnings, relayed from the city of Mexico to point Isabel, picked up tonight at a local national guard radio station, stated that "Popocatepetl" is in violent eruption and all towns in the vicinity of the volcano have been warned that the eruptions are the most serious of any since the volcano suddenly started to spout lava and ashes two days ago.

London, Dec. 13th.—The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig exchanged during the past months on the Irish question was made public today by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George's first letter, dated Nov. 10th, recognized the danger that patronage in departments controlled by a common legislature might be unfairly exercised on religious or other grounds and that Ulster might be imperilled by an all-Ireland Parliament controlling the tariffs. The letter expresses a desire to consult Ulster especially on the appointment of all-Ireland officials in the Northern area, on the collection of revenues in the Northern area and on measures safeguarding exports against discrimination. Sir James Craig's reply, dated Nov. 11th said that Ulster for many years had resisted an all-Ireland Parliament and that her dislike of such a body has not diminished by the local investigations conferred upon her by the act of 1920. Ulster was certain, he declared, that no paper safeguards could protect her against maladministration. He considered that the reserved powers, instead of being given to an all-Ireland Govt. should be conferred respectively upon the North and South, within their areas. The principle underlying the act of 1920, he said, was equality of status and powers for two Govts. in Ireland and the principle should,

in the opinion of the Govt. of Northern Ireland, be observed in the transfer of reserved services. In conclusion, he said the Govt. of Northern Ireland desires to express its firm conviction that the time has not yet arrived when the cause of peace in Ireland, which it fervently desires to further by all means in its power, can be promoted by establishing an all-Ireland Parliament. Such a constitution can only come from mutual conferences. When the time for it comes, the provisions of the act of 1920 will prove sufficient for the purpose of bringing it into existence. Replying on the 14th, Mr. Lloyd George, expressing regret at Ulster's refusal to enter a conference with conditions, argued that two dominions in Ireland, were indefensible. The status of a dominion he pointed out, was based upon the gradual amalgamation of large territories into natural units of self-Government. A place could not be claimed for two Irelands in the League of Nations, or the Imperial conference, he said. If Ireland were represented in them, it must be that part of Ireland with the largest population and area. The same status for the six counties separately could not be reconciled with the Empire's internal and foreign interests. Mr. Lloyd George's argument ran. Three Governments in the British Isles would be injurious to British trade and relations to Ireland. He cited the status of central Europe as an example of the evils arising from new frontiers cutting natural circuits of commerce. The majority of the Irish people would never accept such a settlement, he declared. He appealed also for consideration of the welfare of the minorities in the two sections. Writing on Nov. 17th, the Ulster Premier said: "I would be dishonest to discuss an all-Ireland Parliament, since under no circumstances would Ulster accept a position of permanent subordination, to the Sinn Fein. He argued that 90 percent of Ulster's trade was with Great Britain and that more harmonious relations would result by control at the hands of Great Britain and Ulster than if the control exercised by a Parliament dominated by the Sinn Fein. You pointed out the great difficulties of creating a Northern dominion in Ireland, Sir James continued, and you refer to this as our counter proposals. That description is not quite accurate. We feel that the arguments you use as objections to two dominions apply with equal force to the creation of one. We only put forward our suggestions because we are convinced that if once you violate the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom, it makes relatively little difference to create two units, instead of one. Your proposal involved the placing of Ulster under the Sinn Fein which, is an insurmountable difficulty. I desired to be helpful by pointing out a method by which if this concession is to be made to the South and the West,

it can also be made to the North without creating the grave results indicated but you must not argue from that that we in the slightest degree modify our convictions that your proposals embodied in the act of last year are the only safe and sound plan, both for Great Britain and Ireland. "To sum up, if you force Ulster to leave the United Kingdom against the wishes of her people and she desires to be left in a position to make her own fiscal and International policy conform as nearly as possible with the policy of the Mother Country, and retain British traditions, British currency, British ideals and the English language and in this way render the disadvantages entailed by separation from Great Britain as slight as is possible. Concluding the correspondence, Sir James wrote on Nov. 20th appointing the 23rd of that month for their interview. Mr. Lloyd George on Dec. 5th sent a letter to the Ulster Premier, enclosing the articles of agreement signed by the British and Sinn Fein, negotiators and declaring "there are two alternatives between which the Government of Northern Ireland are invited to choose. Under the first, retaining all their existing powers Ulster will enter the Irish Free State with such additional guarantees as may be arranged in conference. Under the second alternative, she will still retain her present powers but in respect to all other matters not already delegated to her, will share the rights and obligations of Great Britain. In the latter case, however, we should feel unable to defend the existing boundary which must be subject to revision on the one side and on the other by a boundary commission under the terms of the instrument.

London, Dec. 14th.—The Imperial Parliament gathered in a special session today to concern itself with the solitary subject of Ireland, thereby establishing a precedent in Parliamentary annals. The session was opened at noon. It was attended by all brilliant display of pageantry marking state openings. Fears for their Majesties safety and threats of untoward demonstrations resulted in unparalleled precautionary measures being taken at the last state opening of Parliament ten months ago. Today there was no suggestion of extraordinary measures. The King's speech follows. "I have summoned you to meet at this unusual time in order that the articles of agreement which have been signed by my Ministers and the Irish delegation can at once be submitted for your approval. No other business will be brought before you at this present session. It was with heartfelt joy that I learned of the agreement now submitted to you. I pray that the strife of centuries may be ended and that Ireland as a free partner in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire will secure fulfilment of her national ideals."